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GDR PAPER SAYS GENEVA AGREEMENT STILL POSSIBLE

AU251237 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 24 Aug 83 p 2

[Commentary by Hartmut Kohlmetz: "Despite Time Pressure -- An Agreement Is Possible"]

[Text] The fall is approaching, and thus grave decisions: Will NATO, as it decided in December 1979, deploy new American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe? Or will it be possible after all to come to terms on an agreement on nuclear intermediate-range missiles in Europe between the USSR and the United States?

Time is pressing because NATO -- something unprecedented in deplomatic relations -- issued an ultimatum, setting a deadline for negotiations on such an agreement for the end of 1983. Washington has used that as carte blanche for first of all completely preventing negotiations for 2 years, and then for blocking any success at the negotiations by unsound, unacceptable demands for a unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union. This is why, according to the NATO calendar, only one negotiating round in Geneva is left -- from 6 September to 15 November.

Although this period is very short, an agreement is still possible. For, since 1979, indeed long before the beginning of the Geneva negotiations in November 1981, the Soviet Union has displayed a maximum of resourcefulness regarding initiatives, flexibility, and readiness for compromise. The range of the Soviet negotiating offers extends from a freeze (moratorium) of the currently existing nuclear weapons in Europe as a minimum solution, to the drastic solution of completely freeing our continent from nuclear weapons, tactical as well as intermediate-range ones.

There is one thing, though, that all these proposals have in common: they proceed from the principle of equality and of equal security. This position of the USSR, marked by a high political and moral responsibility, makes possible -- despite the time pressure fabricated by the United States -- an agreement which excludes the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and provides for a corresponding reduction on the intermediate-range missiles existing in Europe.

What is obstructing such an agreement? Nothing but Washington's reluctance to accept the existing parity and the principle of equality and equal security, its further insistence on a unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union.

Even politicians and parties in the West who by no means want to call in question the alliance with the United States, among them quite a few former advocates of missiles, have arrived today at rather similar conclusions. They say that it is necessary to exert pressure on Washington, so that at long last it adopts a sound negotiating policy, and that to date, by no means all possibilities for reaching a result in the negotiations have been utilized, and that the 4-year term originally envisaged by NATO for negotiations was not utilized either. (As is known, they started more than 2 years ago!) Thus, the demand is gaining ground that the deployment of the new American missiles be suspended until a negotiating result is reached in Geneva -- there is a Danish Parliament's resolution to this effect -- but at least for 6 months so as to get out of the cul de sac, as has been proposed by the Greek Government.

Although the Soviet Union, as Yuriy Andropov declared last week in a talk with U.S. senators, considers the conclusion of an agreement possible even within the deadline set by NATO -- provided that there is good will on the part of the United States -- it is, on the other hand, not the one who invented such a limited negotiating period. The Soviet Union has proved more than once that it does not lack the patience to negotiate until a mutually acceptable result is achieved.

However, a completely new situation would develop if the United States were to reject all reasonable offers and begin deployment in the fall.

SFRY INVITATION TO OBSERVE MANEUVERS REJECTED

AU251650 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1600 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] TANJUG and other agencies have announced that the Yugoslav Army will carry out combined tactical military maneuvers codenamed Unity 83 in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia during the first half of September. The SFRY Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has also asked the Albanian Government to send an observer to the maneuvers. In this connection, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania sent a note today to the SFRY Embassy in Tirana which states, among other things, that military actions on such a large scale create tensions and threaten neighboring countries. They run contrary to the repeated declarations of the SFRY Government that it stands for good neighborliness and the preservation of peace in the Balkans.

The note stresses that the Albanian Government cannot fail to point out that these military maneuvers, which will be carried out in the proximity of the border with Albania, are in fact directed against the Albanian people and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. In view of this, the Albanian Government rejects the invitation of the Yugoslav Government to send an observer to the aforementioned military maneuvers.

ZHIVKOV MEETS PCF CHIEF MARCHAIS IN VARNA

AU251914 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Varna, August 25 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council met Mr Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party who is on a holiday in Bulgaria.

Mr Todor Zhivkov informed Mr Marchais of the activity of the Bulgarian Communists and all the working people carried out for the fulfillment of the decisions taken at the 12th Congress of the BCP, of the peaceful and constructive policy pursued by Bulgaria in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world and underlined the importance of the peace proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty member-countries for doing away with the danger of nuclear war both on the earth and in space.

Mr Georges Marchais informed of the efforts made by the French Communist Party in the struggle for democratic, economic and social changes in the interest of the French people, of the activity of the French Communists for peace and disarmament, for guaranteeing the peoples and states' security, for respecting their independence and for the development of cooperation among them.

Mr Georges Marchais took a stand against the malevolent campaign launched against Bulgaria which is aimed to the detriment of socialism. He wished new successes in the building up of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Georges Marchais elaborated on the problems of peace and disarmament, which are the greatest concern of mankind today. They expressed their deep anxiety over the escalation of the tension in the world through the fault of imperialism which proclaimed a "crusade" on communism, on all the revolutionary and democratic forces in trying to change the balance of powers in the world in its favor. It was emphasized that the monstrous escalation of armament and in particular of the nuclear armament posed the greatest threat for mankind and was a senseless waste of money at the end of the 20th century, when hundreds of millions of men, women and children are still suffering from famine, poverty, backwardness and illiteracy.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Georges Marchais expressed their firm conviction that now there is no more pressing task than doing away with the danger of a nuclear clash. They underlined the enormous importance of the wide popular movement for peace and disarmament spreading in Europe, Japan and in the USA itself, in all countries and on all continents.

The even greater participation in this movement of men, women and particularly young people of different ideological and religious views and their unshakable will to safeguard peace and one of mankind's great hopes, a factor which will contribute to the frustration of the aggressive and perilous plans of imperialism.

The Bulgarian Communist Party and the French Communist Party voice their determination to act jointly, without any prior conditions, with all forces sincerely fighting for peace, security and friendship among peoples. The two leaders expressed a view that it is still possible at the end of 1983 to avoid the deployment of the new nuclear missiles in Europe, which will prevent a fresh stepping up of the arms race. The consorted actions of the peoples, of the governments, concerned over the security of the states irrespective of their social systems, of all peace-loving forces, can make success prevail at the disarmament talks being held on bilateral and multilateral basis.

The reaching of agreements at these talks is only possible on the basis of the strict respecting of the principle of equality and equal security of the countries. Stemming from this, they side with a balanced reduction of the armaments in the West and in the East, all over the world. An encouraging example in this respect is the agreement reached by the participants in the Madrid meeting to convene an European conference on disarmament.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Georges Marchais stressed that the Bulgarian Communist Party and the French Communist Party will continue to back up in the future the political dialogue, the deepening and extending of the mutually advantageous economic cooperation deprived of discrimination, the ever wider exchange of cultural and spiritual values among all the states, the establishing of a new international order on a democratic and just basis.

The two leaders expressed wish for the cooperation between Bulgaria and France to continue to develop in all spheres in the interest of the Bulgarian and French people. They gave high assessment to the existing relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the French Communist Party and confirmed their mutual striving for developing the two parties' cooperation in the name of their common communist ideals, for peace, disarmament, democracy and social progress, for socialism.

TOMASEK SENDS PROTEST LETTER TO OFFICIALS

LD260912 Vatican City in Czech to Czechoslovakia 1730 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The Austrian press agency KATHPRESS reports that archbishop of Prague, Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek has sent a protest letter to the Czechoslovak Secretariat for Church Affairs in reply to the television speeches of Mr (Cinolder); Mr Hruza, former federal director for church affairs; and Engineer Janku, the current federal director for church affairs, on church issues in the CSSR:

In the Czechoslovak Television broadcast on 15 June 1983 on the topic church and state in Czechoslovakia, some ideas were delivered that make me write this letter.

In the introduction, Mr (?Cinolder) spoke about the scientific world view in the name of which our citizens who suffer in the darkness of religion should be liberated. I was deeply dissappointed by the content and the manner of his speech. Its standard was poor. Real science is today very modest: it does not claim that only its views are true, and it has recognized a plurality of views. To treat believers as fools, laden with prejudices from the past, as generally happens in our country, is not only dishonest and untruthful but also offensive; it is a "vilification of a group of the inhabitants of the republic because of their faith" -- Paragraph 198b of the Penal Code. [sentence as heard] Such a self-assured arrogance is "painful if we think back to great eras and nations that had a deep faith. It sounds implausible if a suppression by and not of religion is spoken of, and if we hear about the need of protection by the state from the churches, who do not have the media, the administration system, and the security forces on their side.

Then the old issues of the state apologetics [statni apologetiky] followed: repairs of churches -- but in keeping with the old habit -- without adding that the church property had been confiscated, and the church is not generously given alms from that. Whatever the state gives in addition to this is the duty of every cultural state, and drawn from the work of our believers in any case. The state pays the priests but there is nowhere a mention about the practice of granting and withdrawing consent, and that neither the labor code nor the penal code applies to a priest. Compare this to the statement of the CSSR Ministry of Culture, No 4900/1983/VII.

We have our press, but nobody ever makes a statistical comparison. In the party press, for example, nobody ever says how many press titles have been published by KATOLICKA CHARITA; or that we are probably among the last nations not to have new liturgical books and not to have properly published documents of the second Vatican Council; and that in swoops and house searches, old psalm books and other religious publications acquired through private initiative have been confiscated.

Mr Karel Hruza mentioned 600 candidates for the priesthood, but he did not say how many had not been given a place. You, Mr Engineer Janku, said yourself that we had no numerus clausus [closed number]. You are probably right. However, the so-called planning of the needs of the church exists, which the secretaries for church affairs announce half a year before the entrance examinations; consequently, the number of acceptances is effectively fixed.

People ask how is it possible that with so many acts of kindness, the Vatican makes it possible to come to an agreement with the state.

If there were only the acts of kindness, the Vatican would very likely have problems. The talks have been conducted, it was said, since 1963 (as heard) and good results have been attained; alignment of diocesan boundaries with state frontiers, and the state's consent to the nomination of three bishops. However, both these acts are advantageous to the state. Nothing is said about how many bishoprics remain vacant. Forceful abolition of orders is also tactfully concealed.

In 1954, a circular of the Ministry of Interior was issued that abolished the public registration of one's faith. However, the existing practice consistently violates this. There is clear religious discrimination in schools and at workplaces in spite of all international agreements and the CSSR Constitution. This discrimination mentality has become so widespread that many parents give up in advance the hope that their children can study. There is surprise over the impudence of even excellent students who apply for a university course while they still attend church. Religious freedom remains a problem for simple people in our country. How can a religious freedom exist here if even the highest public officials say that it exists, give former recognition to the believers for their honest work, but at the same time say that they will persistently wage a struggle against religion by all possible means? Why is it that statesmen of other countries -- for example, Denmark, or New Zealand -- do not keep assuring that there is religious freedom in their country? Is it necessary to stress, a simple man asks, that we have Labe in Bohemia and Dyje in Moravia? This is why the believers continue to worry that their freedom is not in good hands.

As far as I can discover, the television program of 15 June has not removed this anxiety. It is as though the so-called recognized need for atheism was, according to the well-known definition, the so-called religious freedom. Believers have often experienced that the authorities explain laws and international agreements in their own ways, by using various circulars. They set mysterious conditions with which they do not comply themselves. In this way we are artificially put outside and against the law.

We ask our state administration: What is this good for? Is it useful and necessary for the state? I assure you that we shall defend our rights, and that we shall work. You will arrest us. Is this work for peace? Is there no other possible solution? I beg you, your superiors and inferiors, to think whether there is no more fruitful alternative, from the state's point of view, a need for peaceful coexistence and for other important values, than these old, and superfluous conflicts?

New words have been heard in the latest speeches by Soviet party officials and also in our country: spiritual values, spiritual life. I see them as hopeful words. All spiritual values, without exception, form the widest base and the wisest prospect which is acceptable to all people of good will.

We do not want to speak about the injustice and pain we have suffered. We are Christians and we know something about suffering from (?the Gospel). But mainly what we do not want is to be prevented from serving the people in their search for a full human identity, in their striving for a better human destiny, a fuller inner life than what they can be given by the consumer society.

We are also concerned about the future of the entire nation, its spiritual face, about positive spiritual work. It is possible that not everybody will accept our religious contribution, but it would not be just to thwart it. What is needed is mutual respect. What is needed is freedom, so that religious life can develop, as is specified in law No 218/1949.

If Christianity in our country has given our peoples so much cultural and ethical values, let us give it the opportunity to show whether it is still able to do so today.

Experience will show more than obsolete prejudices. The state is not under the slightest threat of danger if the people's cultural and ethical level rises.

I have found it necessary to say this in the interest of the nation, for my faith and in the name of my civic honor.

[Signed] Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek, archbishop of Prague.

DAILY ATTACKS PCI' S UNITA STAND ON 1968

AU251345 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Aug 83 p 7

[Zdenek Porybny commentary in the "Note" column: "Harnessed to Anticommunism"]

[Text] As in every year, a wave of slanders against our fatherland has again welled up in the West around 21 August. This was to be expected. Czechoslovakia is the object of the lasting and considerable attention of the strategists of psychological war, who will never let a single opportunity pass for spreading lies about life in the socialist countries. So how could they fail to make use of the anniversary of the international assistance of the five fraternal countries, which frustrated the plans for liquidating socialism in Czechoslovakia?

Much was written about this anniversary in the West. But one cannot avoid the impression that the hand of many authors, of so-called experts on Czechoslovakia and socialism, was guided by the American CIA. Because the "arguments" used by these commentaries are so similar. Actually, the fact that the script of the anti-Czechoslovak campaign had been written and played out by the CIA is also testified to by the distribution of large and small roles among the August and post-August [1968] emigration, which has for many years been kept -- in return for its services -- by the Western subversionist and anti-communist organizations.

The aim of all the hullabaloo is clear -- Czechoslovakia is to figure as a politically and economically deadened country. And, according to the script mentioned above, it is the international assistance of the fraternal socialist countries which put an end to the plans of the counterrevolution, that is to blame for this.

A few days ago, the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA pointed out in its article "Firm Link" that the bourgeois propaganda is not loath to use even the worst attacks against our country. "For instance," the article stages, "at the order of subversive NATO centers, some people have again begun to speculate about the false heroes of the ill-famed 'Prague Spring', who went bankrupt a long time ago, and to attempt to resurrect political corpses. This is a useless and shameful effort. One has no need to be a prophet to predict the inevitable crash of this filthy campaign."

It is not surprising that it is the outspoken enemies of communism who are coming out with anti-Czechoslovak slanders and fabrications. But the thing one has to query is the fact that the events of August 1968 and the post-August development in our fatherland are assessed in the same way and spirit by the PCI paper UNITA, which is even enriching the script worked out by our enemies. Thus, the hostile propaganda claims that the relatively high living standards of the Czechoslovak population must be attributed to the "character of the Czechoslovak people." And, as UNITA literally claims, because the state ensures them prosperity, the people are obedient in return. They do not fight for "freedom" -- in other words, for the interests of those who wanted to drag Czechoslovakia into the sphere of imperialism's influence and under its control in 1968, and who would like to do this even today.

As UNITA's editorial office should know, the slanders about our country and our people are completely at variance with historical reality. They negate the undeniable economic, social, and cultural advance of our country during the last 15 years. But the authors of the slanders are not racking their heads about this, in the same way that they are not beating their brains over the fact that our people freely elected the path of socialist advance all of 35 years ago, and do not want the politicians -- or rather politickers, who strove in 1968 to sell out the historical experience of our people, which had been acquired with the greatest difficulties -- to come back, either. Since their plans for destroying socialism in Czechoslovakia have failed, they now regale our people with insults, just because they do not want to let themselves be pushed into an abyss, that they do not want to throw overboard -- for the sake of the reactionary forces in the world, for the sake of a few bankrupt politicians -- all that they have come to know since Munich and everything their overwhelming majority has historically decided in favor of on the basis of this experience -- that is, socialism, which has brought them real freedom.

By its attitude toward the developments in the CSSR, UNITA has objectively placed itself on the side of the enemies of socialism. Possibly it will earn an appreciative clap on the back from the bourgeois communications media and politicians for its "independence" and "autonomy"; but such stances will certainly not bring the PCI leadership any nearer to the goal it longs to achieve -- to be accepted into a bourgeois government, to stand at the head together with Mr Craxi, the socialist.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER IN NICARAGUA EXTENDS AID

For a Managua report on the arrival of CSSR Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes in Nicaragua, and the delivery of a shipment of medicines to Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga, see the Nicaragua section of the 26 August issue of the Latin America DAILY REPORT.

FURTHER ON FRG'S BAHR'S TALKS WITH LEADERS

LD251337 Hamburg DPA in German 1216 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Excerpts] East Berlin, 25 Aug (DPA) -- In the opinion of SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr, during his talks with the GDR state and party leader, Erich Honecker further defined the military countermeasures planned by the East in the event of deployment of new Western medium-range weapons. Bahr said in East Berlin today after a 90-minute meeting with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer that the Soviet Union would, as a countermeasure, site long-range cruise missiles [marschflugkoerper] and in addition would site shorter-range missiles as well in the GDR "and no doubt not only in the GDR."

These missiles, according to Bahr, would only serve a purpose strategically if they were used as quickly as possible in an emergency. In his view, it would be thoughtless not to give serious consideration to the questions raised by this. Directly after his meeting with Honecker on Wednesday, Bahr said he had been told in earlier talks in Moscow, and now in East Berlin again, that the missiles in question are "faster" than "the Pershing II in [as received] Moscow". It is clear to him that such weapons could only be strategically useful as first-strike weapons.

Asked by journalists today whether he regarded Honecker's statement as a threat, Bahr said : "No, absolutely not." Former Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev spoke of countermeasures for the first time in April 1981. Since then they have been mentioned repeatedly and they have been defined more specifically.

Bahr, who talked with SED Politburo member Hermann Axen as well as with Honecker and Fischer, said after his meeting with Fischer that he had been clearly aware of the GDR leadership's interest in avoiding a further escalation if possible. No one could be interested in additional targets, the Federal Republic no more than the GDR or other European states.

CDU/CSU spokesmen strongly criticized Bahr today for his statements. Volker Ruehe, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag Group, said in Bonn that it is alarming with what zeal Bahr makes himself the "mouthpiece of Eastern disinformation propaganda". Especially in view of the build up of Soviet SS-20's, clear rejection of the new Soviet arms drive threats is the least that is required.

In his talk with Fischer Bahr also discussed aspects of German-German relations. Bahr said he presented the positions held by the Federal Government. He hoped his talks in East Berlin will help to improve relations between the two states and to reach agreements which are being worked on at present.

Asked about the DM1 billion credit by West German banks for the GDR and the expectations linked with it for reciprocal measures, Bahr said it will be important for relations between the two German states what experience this act brings for the Federal Government." He believed that on both sides there is sufficiently strong interest in serving what has been achieved in recent years. Pointing to the American-Soviet negotiations in Geneva on the missile problem, he said he believed that the period up to the beginning of December was a relatively favorable phase for German-German relations. As long as the Geneva negotiations continue there is certainly an interest on both sides in reaching further agreements.

CORRECTION: FRG'S BAHR MEETS LEADERS, HOLDS TALKS

The following pertains to the item with subhead "Received by Honecker" published in the 25 Aug edition of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT under the headline "FRG's Egon Bahr Meets With Leaders, Holds Talks," page E 1, and refers to the translation of a phrase in lines five and six in the third paragraph.

Instead of "effective types of stragetic and tactical missiles of greater range," it should be rendered "effective types of longer-range operative-tactical rockets" (operativ-taktische raketen groesserer reichweite).

HONECKER-LED OFFICIAL VISIT TO POLAND ASSESSED

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Commentary

LD200901 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0209 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Berlin, 20 Aug (ADN) -- About the visit of the party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker to the Polish People's Republic, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes today under the headline "New Stage of Friendship and Cooperation":

"The official friendship visit of the party and state delegation of our republic to the Polish People's Republic continues to evoke a strong response in the two countries, in the whole socialist community, and internationally; and there are weighty reasons for this: With the agreements and arrangements of the delegations headed by Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski, a new, higher stage of friendship and cooperation between our fraternal states has been introduced. The relations that are an essential factor of the socialist development in the two countries are being purposefully deepened overall. Simultaneously, a contribution toward strengthening the socialist community of states and safeguarding peace and security is thus made. The "German Democratic Republic-Polish People's Republic Joint Declaration" explains in detail the joint position of the fraternal parties and fraternal states.

The friendship which has grown out of the tradition of the joint struggle of German and Polish communists against imperialism, fascism, and war; and the building of socialism beyond the Oder-Neisse peace frontier is considered by the two countries as a historic achievement. That the first socialist German state and People's Poland are brothers-in-arms by the side of the Soviet Union and allies within the Warsaw Pact is a fundamental element of the European postwar order, an element of the new balance of power, and a contribution toward the longest period of peace in this century on our continent.

The days in People's Poland have shown that this friendship, important for all Europe, is strong and alive. There were the comradely deliberations of the party and state leaders, which showed full agreement in all questions discussed. There were the enthusiastic friendship rallies with the miners in the Katowice Voivodship and with steel workers in Warsaw, which vividly expressed the class character of this friendship of two socialist fraternal countries. There was a wealth of contacts with Polish citizens, who cordially welcomed the visit from the neighboring country. The meetings with members of the socialist youth organizations of the two countries showed that the great revolutionary tradition of friendship is being continued by the young generation.

Erich Honecker said in Warsaw: The questions of securing peace, arms limitation, and disarmament rightly take a central place in our talks. The confrontation and arms-drive policy of imperialism, especially of the United States, increases the danger for mankind to slide into a nuclear catastrophe. This must not be permitted. We are in agreement that in the face of the escalated international situation, it is important to secure the socialist community. We see in this the secure basis for the further socialist construction in our countries and for the preservation of peace."

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasized: "The deployment of a new generation of nuclear missiles on Western European territory, especially in the Federal Republic of Germany, is planned for the end of this year. This is a very dangerous game. It creates a new, greater danger for the security and peaceful existence of the socialist states and nations." Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski underlined that the implementation of this intention will meet with corresponding countermeasures. In this regard, our two countries are in full accord and totally at one with the Soviet Union's standpoint.

In their joint declaration, the GDR and the Polish People's Republic resolutely condemn the imperialist strategy aimed at violating the military-strategic equilibrium and achieving military superiority. They reject the open intervention in the internal affairs of socialist states, especially Poland; the violation of the mutually beneficial structure of economic relations; and the misuse of the mass media for psychological warfare. Against NATO's adventurous course, our fraternal countries together with the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community set their policy of safeguarding peace, the immediate stop to the arms race, and the transfer toward effective disarmament, especially in the area of nuclear arms. Acceptance of the far-reaching peace proposals contained in the June joint declaration by the highest representatives of the socialist countries and in the Prague Political Declaration of January this year could in their view contribute toward a positive change in international relations. This applies especially in concluding a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the application of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations between the member states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

In order to secure and strengthen peace, the GDR and Poland fully and totally support the position of the USSR at the Geneva negotiations with the United States on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and nuclear weapons in Europe, in which they consider the application of the principles of equality and equal security essential. They repeat their willingness to participate in the creation of nuclear-free zones. They call for concluding an agreement at the Vienna negotiations that leads to a reduction of the military potential in the especially endangered area of central Europe. They advocate close cooperation with other European states to remove chemical weapons on the continent. They welcome the impending concluding of the Madrid meeting with a substantial and balanced document in which the conference on confidence and security building measures and disarmament in Europe is agreed.

Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski note that any attempts to jeopardize the politico-territorial realities in Europe sharpen the political climate, strain international relations, and run counter to the inalienable right of the peoples to a life in peace.

GDR citizens have followed with great interest the friendship visit of our party and state delegation to the socialist neighboring country. They have noted with pleasure and lively agreement the good results of the joint work done in Warsaw by the two countries' party and state leaders.

Everybody in the GDR understands that the agreements in Warsaw strengthen friendship, the prosperity of the two peoples, socialism, and the security of peace. Hence, there is no doubt that their realization will become the concern of the whole of our country." [quotemarks as received]

Statement of CC Approval

LD231805 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1401 GMT 23 Aug 83

["Statement by the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers on Erich Honecker's visit to Poland" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin 23 Aug (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers have received and approved the conclusions of the report on the official friendship visit by a state and party delegation from the GDR led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to the Polish People's Republic 16-18 August 1983.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers positively assessed the talks between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, which were characterized by an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, cordiality, and full agreement. The visit and its outcome open up a new phase in the expansion and deepening of the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the SED and the PZPR, the GDR and the Polish People's Republic and between the peoples of the two neighboring socialist states. The consistent and purposeful intensification of bilateral relations is not only conducive to successful socialist development in both countries, it is also an active contribution to strengthening the socialist community of states, an effective factor in the struggle for peace and security, against the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms escalation.

It was stated with satisfaction that the political, economic, scientific-technical, and social relations between the two fraternal parties, states, and peoples have developed successfully since the visit to Berlin by the party and state delegation from the Polish People's Republic led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski in March 1982. Good preconditions and possibilities exist for further expanding and deepening the mutually advantageous cooperation, the friendship between the working class, the youth and other patriotic forces among the Polish people and the GDR people. The tasks and working guidelines agreed on in Warsaw met with unanimous approval.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers underlined the will of the two fraternal parties and states expressed in the joint communique on the official friendship visit to continue with great determination to make an active contribution to the maintenance of peace, to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno. The constructive peace policy of the states of the socialist community offers a realistic alternative to the policy of the United States and other NATO states, which disregard the vital interests of all the peoples and put at risk the existence of mankind. The resolute continuation of the joint efforts of the Warsaw Pact states on the basis of the statement of the highest representatives of socialist states in Moscow and the Prague Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact and efforts for averting the nuclear danger, for preventing the deployment of missiles in Western Europe and for improving the international situation will receive the full support of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic.

In the interest of peace and their own security, both states support the USSR's constructive proposals on securing world peace. They will not permit the United States and its allies to destroy the relative military-strategic balance that serves the interests of all peace-loving people. The international treaties and agreements that recognize the territorial realities in the wake of World War II and postwar developments are and remain the basis for the development of mutually beneficial relations of neighborliness, cooperation, and trust among the nations of Europe. The GDR and the Polish People's Republic reaffirmed their readiness to cooperate with all forces interested in the maintenance of peace.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers delegated the party and state organs concerned to introduce the necessary measures to implement the far-reaching agreements reached during the visit for the expansion and deepening of mutual relations.

MITTAG ON 'SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION'

For a Moscow PRAVDA article by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on GDR-USSR economic ties, see the Eastern Europe section of the 26 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

ARTICLE EXAMINES DEBATE OVER NATIONALISM

AU251500 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Aug 83 p 9

[Article by Zsigmond Pal Pach: "On National Awareness, in the Present Tense; Old and New Nationalism; History and Current Discussions"]

[Excerpts] The development of national awareness has not, of course, been straightforward or free of contradictions in our country. We can note, for instance, that in some cases the rejection of nationalism and the indignant condemnation, based on profound principled and moral foundations, of its nation-destroying effect proceeded from the viewpoint of general humanism or that of an entirely praiseworthy, but abstract internationalism. And it must be stressed that in our country too this, along with many other historical and political circumstances, has contributed to making people less receptive to national values, to making them turn away from the national idea as such and contest its topicality today. It is known, moreover, that our ideological struggle against bourgeois nationalism has not been free of dogmatism and small-mindedness that measured our historical and cultrual heritage with a niggardly yardstick, made significant historical figures and processes drab and cruncated and unjustifiably excluded national values.

A narrow and abstract outlook also manifested itself in the fact that for a fairly long time we polemicized not primarily, but virtually exclusively, with Hungarian nationalism and did not consider -- could not consider -- the "interference phenomenon" that is so specifically characteristic of the national-nationality issue, notably the fact the domestic symptoms cannot be construed and treated in isolation from those beyond our borders, because they are closely interrelated.

Last but not least: the development of national awareness also means that the progress that has been attained cannot be regarded as final, as progress applicable once and for all, because some acute development in the international situation , for instance -- and the past decades have not been lacking in these -- can bring to the surface again views that are believed to be gone, sentiments that are believed to have ceased, and doubts that are believed to have been dispelled.

These and similar problems of the development of our national awareness have turned into more than one sharp discussion in our intellectual life as well as historical, literary, and publicized polemics. Even if they were not devoid of nervous overtones leaning toward subjectivism, overall these periodically briskly reemerging discussions, which have ebbed and flowed, have had a positive impact and have been instrumental in clarifying views and alleviating sore spots.

Nowadays we seen to have landed in another wave of discussions.

Perhaps I am not mistaken if I perceive the mainstream of the "new wave" this time as also being positive and progressive. It restores forgotten or disregarded historical, scientific, and artistic values to their proper place; corrects overcautious approaches which suspect nationalism in patriotism, and builds cultural relations with Hungarians living beyond our borders.

Of course, besides the sunrays that glisten and the pure foam that ripples on the crests of the wave, there is also the sand and mud that swirl up from the hazy depths of the riverbed or here and there from its untended shores.

If we consider these less attractive elements of the new wave of discussion -- and we can hardly afford not to -- we can, generally speaking, also discover in them a revival of outdated views which tend to raise the concept of national awareness to a level above history and to disregard the scientific conclusion that has been verified many times over that the national idea is not a permanent and immutable value, but is, itself, a product of historical and social development.

Not infrequently can we perceive a lack or deficiency of historical outlook in recent articles and publications devoted to national awareness and the past, beginning with ancient history -- where, astonishingly, we have been able to witness a rehash of chimerical theories on origin far beyond scientific boundaries -- all the way to modern times. As far as the period between the two world wars is concerned, for instance, it is the order of the day to lavishly embellish the portraits of leading and middle-level politicians by taking some of their conduct of affairs and statements out of the overall context of their concepts and practice. (And it is small consolation that similar proud theories and bold reappraisals find a wider echo elsewhere.)

However, this is not the place to go into detail about all this.

Still, we cannot fail to mention even here the staggering expositions that are not averse to explicity foisting actual problems of national-nationality life onto socialism and alleging that, behind nationalist phenomena, "there lies... the law: the not thoroughly thought-out system of ideas and practice of socialism." We cannot fail to mention the contemplations that do not make the vestiges of old nationalism and those of its symptoms which reproduce themselves even under socialist conditions a subject of study, but offhandedly regard "socialist chauvinism" as the law.

It is difficult to find in these expositions and desire to make a principled analysis and objective inquiry. To be sure, we do not have to be Marxists to realize -- and this is a truism of the middle-class social sciences as well -- that if nationalism is a "law" anywhere, then it is precisely in capitalism. During its ascending phase the bourgeoisie inevitably produces the ideology of nationalism and, as its major tendency, an upward, progressive trend of nationalism. The bourgeoisie's historical change of course inevitably brings the other feature -- nationalistic-chauvinistic trends -- to the fore.

After this, there is no reason to be surprised by the fact that the expression of ideas closely linked to the above holds that the national-nationality issue can be treated fairly only "if one succeeds in returning to democracy in this central European area," if one succeeds in "participating in the great work of redemocratization."

However, one can only, "return" to something that has once existed. "To redemocratize" means to recreate a previous democratic state.

It is, however, precisely one of the specific and unfortunate features of the historical destiny of the central European area that such a democratic state -- and particularly with regard to the nationality issue -- has never existed here.

SFRY MAGAZINE DESCRIBES PUNK ROCK SCENE

AU231918 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1702 21 Aug 83 p 49

[Special report by Milos Corovic, TANJUG correspondent in Budapest]

[Excerpts] "Rock" and "pop" music are really innocent forms of entertainment for young people.

This is in contrast to what was experienced in Budapest this spring and what is still being experienced from time to time through the music, songs, and behavior of punkers who are trying to entrench themselves, taking advantage of the social climate in which the principle of not using administrative measures unless there is great need has prevailed. One cannot say that this has become a social menace of any great proportions, but anyone can see that it has a pernicious effect on the morals of the young and that it scandalizes the public.

Obscene acts and words that offend not only individuals but also whole ethnic groups are part of the repertoire of wuch groups whose names also say something about them: "The Cretins," "The Corpse Devourers," "The Cocaine Shock Brigade"...

"Gouging Eyes -- Pulling Off Ears"

Having no serious popular support but feeling that several people in the press are supporting them and that the KISZ does not always react in time and according to the level of the danger they create, punkers attack public morals, denigrate social values, and violently attack individuals who oppose them.

When a song was played at a concert -- and this concert was not the only one of its kind -- about "gypsies who should be eradicated" and "destroyed so that not a trace of them will be left," a delirium broke out which did not calm down for minutes. Song after song created tension in an overly hot atmosphere that did not cool down even when, with the deafening noise of the music, the lead vocalist sang about Ceausescu, about Romania, which had seized Transylvania from Hungary...

It can be said that in the constellation of the accumulated anger of these young people there is a protest not only against certain aspects of domestic reality, which is, according to their view, too "apathetic," but also against something of a general human value.

As those who are informed claim, there are some 5,000 to 8,000 such distorted people in Budapest who do something of this sort, who sing or who enthusiastically approve of this singing. These are the so-called activitists who are also capable of bringing to certain concerts those people who are indifferent to this "new wave" but who do not want to remain uninformed. In order that this should not happen, some 25 to 30 groups fostering punk take care of this. Such is the situation in the capital. There are no reports on the situation in the provinces, although it can be assumed that this dangerous wave has not yet strongly resounded there, at least not for the time being.

Sometimes somebody asks the question of how it can happen that these 30 punk groups can muffle 200 to 300 other groups that, although modern, do not scandalize the public.

"Let Our Children...."

Let our children express themselves more freely. This, it appears, is the initial position of those who have been ready to tolerate or even to encourage the punks in their new way of expressing themselves. According to all indications, the intial tolerant attitude of the pertinent department in the KISZ Central Committee will now have to be changed in view of the aggressive attacks of embittered punks, since the desired goal has not been achieved with a weak reaction. This goal has not been only to win over youths with serious, strict, and traditional methods, but also with a modern way of expression that destroys worn-out forms. What has now happened is something else, say the people who, by examining KISZ motives and understanding them, have come to realize the gap existing between good intentions and reality.

PRC MACHINE-BUILDING MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

LD251842 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Budapest, August 25 (MTI) -- Zhou Jiannan, minister of machine-building industry of the People's Republic of China, who paid a visit to Hungary on the invitation of Hungarian Minister of Industry Lajos Mehes, left Hungary Thursday.

The minister and his party visited the Ganz Electricity Works, the Lang Engineering Factory, the Hungarian Shipyards and Crane Factory, Ikarus Busbuilding Factory, the Raba Railway Carriage and Machine Factory and other enterprises. The topic of discussion at the above companies was Hungarian delivery prospects, in view of the requirements of the Chinese People's Republic and possibilities of cooperation between Hungarian and Chinese companies.

Zhou Jiannan and Hungarian Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai reviewed the situation in bilateral commercial relations, economic cooperation and possibilities of further development. They established that the talks during the visit to Hungary of the Chinese minister provided a good basis for the establishment of concrete cooperation.

SZUROS MEETS SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

LD252125 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Budapest, August 25 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, met Andres Claret, member of the Executive Committee and Secretariat of the Spanish Communist Party, in the headquarters of the Central Committee in Budapest Thursday. Andres Claret is spending part of his holiday in Hungary.

During the cordial and comradely meeting the two politicians exchanged information on the situation, activities and timely aims of the two parties. They discussed the relations of the two parties and some important issues of the international communist and workers' movement. Present at the talks was Laszlo Kovacs, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the HSWP CC.

BRIEFS

NEMETH ADDRESSES MASS RALLY -- The western Hungarian settlement became a city today. This was celebrated at the mass rally held there this morning. The speaker was Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee. [begin Nemeth recording] As of today there is one more city on the map of our country. The Presidential Council of the people's republic, after consulting the local population, has ordered the unification of the Vas County villages of Farkasfa, Jakabhaza, Mariafalu, Rabafuzes, Rabatotfalu and Szentgotthard and has given city status to Szentgotthard on the 800th anniversary of its founding. On this occasion I express the recognition of the Central Committee and of the government to all the working people, workers of the leading local and county bodies who, with their diligent work, created the necessary conditions to obtain city status. [end recording] [Excerpt] [Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Aug 83 LD]

GDANSK WORKERS GATHER; RAKOWSKI, WALESA SPEAK

Workers Gather, Chant

AU251447 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1435 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Gdansk -- Several hundred workers of the Gdansk Lenin shipyards chanted their support for the banned Solidarity.

At about 1500 hours the workers gathered in front of the windows of the hall where the Gdansk accords were signed on 31 August 1980. About 1,000 workers gathered at the gates of the shipyards to await the arrival of Deputy Premier Rakowski.

'Insults' Greet Rakowski

AU251736 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1640 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Gdansk -- Deputy Premier Rakowski was received with insults this afternoon by workers of the Lenin shipyards. The workers had gathered at about 1500 hours in front of the windows of the hall where the Gdansk Accords were signed on 31 August 1980. The workers demonstrated with loudspeakers for the outlawed Solidarity trade union.

Polish state television carried a short report in which Rakowski was shown in shirt-sleeves. Excerpts from his speech were not carried. Workers leader Lech Walesa was also visible in the transmission. People from outside the plant and Western journalists were not allowed onto the grounds of the shipyards.

The Polish authorities have extended the tougher ban on public gatherings, which up to now has applied only to Gdansk, to the neighboring voivodship of Elglag.

Solidarity Discussed

LD251638 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] A meeting between Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and the work force is now in progress in the Gdansk Lenin shipyard. The work force represents all departments at the shipyard.

After a report submitted by the shipyard director, Stanislaw Zaczek, concerning the work force's situation and problems, as well as the economic results of the current year, Deputy Premier Rakowski informed the work force of the complex internal and external conditions that led to the imposition of martial law.

Answering voices from the hall to the effect that it was the government that destroyed Solidarity, Deputy Premier Rakowski stated Solidarity was destroyed by extremists, by the men who for various reasons became enemies of socialism. He stated that a part in that destruction was also played by those who have been passively watching the desperate activities of the extremists, men who were contemptuous of everyone who refused to join their side.

At the moment Deputy Premier Rakowski is answering questions posed by those present in the labor safety and hygiene hall of the Gdansk shipyard, which is full. About 1,000 people are present. The deputy premier's meeting with the work force is being relayed by loudspeakers throughout the shipyard.

Deputy Premier Rakowski is accompanied by Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Gdansk Party Voivodship Committee, and by government press spokesman Jerzy Urban.

Walesa Reported Present

LD251818 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski has met with shipyard workers in the Lenin shipyard. This was one of many meetings of government representatives with work forces held systematically throughout the country. Deputy Premier Rakowski arrived at the shipyard a few minutes before 1500. With him are Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the PZPR Gdansk Voivodship Committee, Minister of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry Edward Lukosz and Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban.

The meeting took place in the same hall where the social agreement of August 1980 was signed. Representatives of all sections of the shipyard, party members and nonparty people and representatives of all trades were present. Also present was Lech Walesa, who took the floor, as well as an organized group of his noisy supporters, with whom Deputy Premier Rakowski became involved in an argument.

Rakowski Speech

LD260002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2120 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Report on speech by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski at meeting with workers of Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk on 25 August]

[Text] [unidentified announcer] After managing director Stanislaw Zaczek's short speech opening the meeting at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, Meiczyslaw Rakowski rose to speak. At the beginning of his speech he said:

[Begin Rakowski recording] A moment ago I heard from the director, and you heard as well, that representatives of all sections of the shipyard are present. Perhaps not all, because the hall is too small, but surely from all productive sections. Why do I say this? Because yesterday Radio Free Europe said that the deputy premier is not showing so much courage because he is to speak only to 500 carefully selected shipyard workers, who come to the meeting showing their tickets. So one comes to meet his people. I would have been very glad if I could say that all those here are my people, meaning that they support the policy I represent as a member of the government.

I want to begin by saying that I am here in the shipyard for the second time this year. When I was here in March it was to attend the meeting of the party aktiv. After leaving, or during the break, I met a certain shipyard worker who said to me: Do not come only to meet with party members but come to talk to us, non-party members. Then, in March, I promised him that whenever I had the opportunity I would come. If I say that I had already made my decision to come here in March, that is because when recently the news spread that I was coming to the shipyard, some people said that the authorities are anxious and that they must quiet and reduce the tension in the country, so Rakowski allegedly had to cut his vacation short and come to Gdansk.

This is not true. As I said, I had intended to come here again. I have come here to talk about the agreements and about the circumstances that have accompanied those agreements. I also do not conceal that with my reasons and arguments I am trying to reach the greatest possible number of people -- those who are hesitating and those who are standing on the sidelines, and perhaps also those who today are against us. After all there are such people, and not just in this hall. I think that the only people I will not be able to reach are those who are inexorable in their hate or animosity. I think that time will cure them, or maybe not. Anyway, in my opinion time is already curing many people.

With regard to this hall: This is where the historic accord was signed. When the invitation from the yard arrived, I chose from among various proposals and suggested that this meeting should take place precisely here, in this historic hall. Coming to the yard, I would like also to say that recently in particular we have been meeting with the allegation that the authorities do not want to talk with the workers. This is being shouted by Western propaganda bullhorns, but here in various parts of Poland such voices can also be heard. I say this as an aside to the so-called ultimatum that has been presented to the government. I personally think that the allegation that the authorities do not want to talk with the workers is not serious, because we talk with workers every day. We visit factories, and we visit them even without any forewarning. If anybody here wants to, they can ask the workers from Walter in Radom, or workers from other factories, for example the metallurgical factory in Konin, whether they have not been visited there by representatives of the government -- I am thinking in particular of myself, because I have been there -- without any kind of warning. Even in the press there is no information on this subject. We are talking to workers because we believe that those who govern can gain quite a lot from these discussions; they allow many decisions to be pondered upon, or simply permit us to prepare a particular decision in a way that best corresponds to the needs or expectations of the working class.

Why have I selected a shipyard? Because here one of the important agreements was born. But not only for this reason. I decided to come to the shipyard because I know, as you also know very well, that from this shipyard have been emerging -- and not just today -- appeals, summons to remain in opposition and in resistance, to organize demonstrations, in short to provide facts which are to testify to the whole world that the future of Poland is uncertain and clouded.

Needless to say the enemies of socialism are exploiting this. In the past few days for example the bourgeois press has repeated that the country is on the boil, that a difficult week is starting, that we are witnessing a renewed exacerbation of the situation in Poland, that Gdansk is baring its claws, and so forth.

Simply, Poland must remain a restless country. Well I did not come to extinguish a fire in Gdansk, because there is no such fire. Calm prevails in Gdansk. It is easy to prove that there is steady work. In Gdansk and throughout the country, during those difficult days -- not in view of the anniversary, but difficult in general in view of the still imperfect economic situation -- the majority of Poles worked in a completely normal, steady manner, as always.

I said at the outset and I want to reiterate that I would like to have a chat here not only about agreements, but about all the matters related to the stances I have mentioned and about our very often common experiences of the past 3 years. Maybe I will succeed in clearing up certain misunderstandings.

Before I talk about current matters, let me begin with a history. The party leadership and the government were and remain supporters of deep changes in the economy and the social life of the country. I myself presented this view in POLITYKA long before August 1980. When it came to the workers' protest, I said that it was justified and that one has to draw right conclusions from it. But at the same time -- and I want to remind you of it -- I called then for reason, moderation and caution. I can prove it.

On 6 September 1980, when I was still the editor of POLITYKA, I wrote in this periodical, I quote: The necessary and justified changes in internal policy have to be in full accordance with the requirements of national security. They cannot infringe on it in any way. Poland does not end with our generation. So we enter an uneasy period. If, however, we wisely guide our affairs, and we demonstrate reason and moderation, we will certainly come out of the present crisis with the nation strengthened morally and politically.

Poland needs not only peace now. It needs renewed political thought aimed at strengthening the socialist Polish state. This thought has to enrich socialist democracy, to realize the participation of the working class and all working people in managing the national economy and in giving shape to state policy. In the creative search we should avoid extreme positions. We should avoid the idealization of both individuals and whole social groups. Realism is needed by all of us, because we all are facing a serious test of responsibility for the Polish state:

On the eve of this publication, I rose to speak in the Sejm. I said then, in the Sejm in September 1980: When I speak about a strong state, I do not mean the state whose aim is to keep the people muzzled. Our people's socialist state has to be a democratic state. It has to be supported by real, not forced acceptance of the masses -- not only the working class, but also working farmers and the intelligentsia. But it has to be also an orderly state. All its citizens have to understand that there are limits to political and economic concessions. The state cannot endlessly give in to the pressure of economic demands, even justifiable demands. So, all parties participating in solving the conflict that has arisen should be realistic -- all parties means those governing and those governed. If this does not happen, we will make a poor show to the whole world and especially to our allies, the socialist countries, and to the whole progressive camp.

We face responsibilities that extend beyond our borders. Those whose wings are growing today, because they think that the time has come when one can question the (?permanent values) of socialism on Polish soil and the leading role of the party, should remember this.

Please permit me one more (?quotation). At the 7th Central Committee Plenum on 1 December 1980, I said this about Solidarity: At one pole there are millions of working people, including many party members, who have joined Solidarity, because they have perceived in it a force capable of effectively defending groups, arising from a spontaneously forming movement, surrounded by advisors, including many of our political opponents.

From the viewpoint of the further development of the political situation in Poland, a considerably more important issue is the predominant view among the Solidarity leaders. Do they favor cooperation with the state and therefore with the party and its traditional allies, or do they favor further destabilization of an already exceptionally difficult situation? The development of the situation in the past 3 months unfortunately leads to the conclusion that the second course has dominated up to now. Constantly setting new demands, often certainly justified; leading individual groups of workers to more and more new strikes; making strikes a way of life; the widespread leaflet campaign; aggressive statements in tone and content, often striking at the party and the government -- that is what Poland is experiencing every day.

It is obvious that maintaining or even stepping up that course, whether one wanted it or not, had to open the way to political demands. There are people in Solidarity who dream of the destruction of all previous structures of the state. Is this activity in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Gdansk and Szczecin agreements? This question ends the quotation cited here from my statement.

Please forgive me. This is perhaps quoting too much from one's own previous remarks, but I have done it for several reasons: First, to recall that I was a resolute supporter of the socialist renewal, begun by the protest of the working class.

In the second place I have been urging prudence and wisdom and a sense of responsibility for the state right from the outset. And in the third place, my criticism of certain Solidarity activities, which I displayed in 1981, was not due to the fact that I became vice premier but had deeper roots. What I said then and now has its roots, and allow me this, in such an image of Poland as I presented to the millions of POLITYKA readers in the autumn and winter of 1980. I have also been submitting this point of view in television appearances to millions of Polish television viewers.

Going over to the presentation of our point of view on the agreements, their implementation, and in order to clear the air I should like to explain yet another matter -- this is our attitude to people who are critical of the party and the government policy. In Poland many people are critical, for all kinds of reasons which are often justified. In the government we too are not pleased with a number of things. We place the responsibility on ourselves, though not everything depends on us. We accept censure, even sharp censure, as a natural phenomenon. This too is a result of the agreements signed in August 1980.

But I should like to add that we distinguish unequivocally between citizens adopting a critical attitude toward our policy and toward our individual actions, and those who deliberately cause trouble and exploit every fact deserving criticism for the fight against socialism. Whatever we do, whatever we say, they will oppose everything; 'no' is all they have to say. To this category of citizens, not only these present here or working in the shipyard, I direct the following appeal: If you are not convinced of the justness of our policy, or if you doubt its effectiveness, at least do not impede the achievement of objectives which are important to many millions of people in Poland. [end recording]

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski then discussed in detail everything that happened in our country between 31 August 1980 and 13 December 1981. He recalled the hopes that society had linked to the August agreements and the events that led to the breaking of the idea originating at that time: the series of strikes, the escalation of demands, the breaking by Solidarity extremists of negotiated decisions, the events in Bydgoszcz, Radom and Gdansk. This was all ended by the introduction of martial law -- an unwanted situation, but one that was forced on the authorities. Here is the final excerpt of Deputy Premier Rakowski's speech:

[Begin recording] Then, after December 1981, I repeat, the accusation was made many times that it was we, the authorities, who destroyed Solidarity -- a beautiful idea, a beautiful [word indistinct] movement. That is not true. I want this to be heard by everyone, those who to date have been yearning for the sort of Solidarity that used to exist. Solidarity was destroyed by extremists, by people who for various reasons became open enemies of socialism. Solidarity destroyed itself by its own hand. In this self-destruction, it has to be said, a part was played too by those inside Solidarity who passively looked on at the desperate activity of the extremists and who did not oppose them.

The extremists lost their sense of reality; they scorned all those who did not want to stand on their side and, unfortunately, they regarded with utter hate those sons of workers and peasants who, thanks to people's Poland, became part of the intelligentsia and also became members of the PZPR, and members of the state and economic authorities at various levels. I accuse the extremists and those who supported them of destroying a movement that could have played a positive role in the history of Polish socialism.

The opposition has long been launching the thesis that from the moment Solidarity was created the authorities intended to destroy it. This is a nonsensical accusation which is not based on any facts. Martial law -- which led to the suspension of all trade unions and caused the isolation of several thousand of the most aggressive Solidarity activists -- could have been, objectively speaking, introduced considerably earlier. For example it could have been introduced after the first part of the Solidarity congress, when it was already obvious in which unambiguous direction the leadership of that organization was heading. It could have been introduced earlier too, for instance in March, when the general strike was announced. [shout from hall] Finally, force could also have been applied in September or November 1980, when there was the dispute over registration. That was not done for the simple reason that the profound conviction existed that Solidarity would be a constructive movement and that the deviations manifesting themselves were transitional. It was due to this and no other assumption that the successive concessions to many demands were made during 1981 which had an unfavorable result on the economy. I do not deny that at some time historians accuse us of excessive compliance in a situation where the Polish economy was collapsing. It should be recognized as our weakness that we failed to appreciate the strength of the opponent, and his ability to infiltrate the ranks of the working people.

But it is also a fact that we have always counted on the wisdom and maturity of the working class. And I believe that all in all we have not been disappointed.

And now a few words about what had happened to Solidarity after 13 December. After 13 December, or more precisely on 13 December, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, announcing the introduction of martial law, expressed hope that the workers in Solidarity, through their own efforts and in their own interests, would disassociate themselves from the prophets of confrontation and counterrevolution. Did that in fact happen? No, it did not happen. Nevertheless, some hope remained even after 13 December to search for and find ways to solve the conflict along the road of agreement with the healthy forces in Solidarity.

I recall that just after the introduction of martial law I went to Mr Walesa, whom we did not treat as an internee in the first days -- at any rate, he was living in conditions that were not so bad, in Otwock Palace, then in Arlamow. Well, Mr Walesa did not want to talk to me at all. On 22 February, continuing the attempt to reach those forces in Solidarity which I have termed healthy, the Committee for Trade Union Affairs announced a platform for discussion on the role and sphere of trade unions in the socialist system. I suggest you look at that document. What was the reply from the Solidarity leaders? A boycott of the discussions, followed by an open phase of underground activity, and finally street demonstrations. Reactions of this kind were another step along the road which has led to self-destruction and the negation of its role in the life of the nation. It was not possible to negotiate with people -- I am stressing this clearly -- who organize street demonstrations because the authorities are responsible for the secure existence of the Polish state and the secure life of the society. Therefore, only after it transpired that the forces of agreement within Solidarity were too weak to renew that organization did the Sejm adopt the act on trade unions in October.

New unions were created in accordance with the entry contained in the Gdansk Accords. Today there is no room in the political life of the country for negotiations with activist of a dissolved union. The Sejm act has dissolved all unions. New trade unions exist, but not a political party. We are convinced that sooner or later these will become mass unions; that members of dissolved Solidarity will also find their place inside them. Anyway, already today the majority of the new unionists are former Solidarity members. The important and significant role of the new union movement will grow. The authorities of the new unions are elected democratically and independently. Their programs of activity are adopted in the most democratic manner in the world. The new unions represent the will of their members.

We are here, on the eve of third anniversary of the signing of the accords. They came into being in a difficult, tense climate; the discussions were stormy, but they were discussions, talks. We are celebrating this anniversary today, and we will celebrate it by continuing the dialogue with the working class, and by implementing the program of the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress. This program was developed from the experiences that the party accumulated in August and from August onward. It is a program which has developed out of the justified aspirations of the working class, manifested at that time in the workers' protest in July and August 1980. We will implement this program, and nobody will divert us from this path.

What kind of celebration of the third anniversary of the signing of the accords is being suggested to us by the Solidarity underground, by some secret commission, or by finally Mr Lech Walesa? A boycott of the city transport. Well, if people listen to this, then the municipal coffers will get a little less cash. This is not a menacing phenomenon; after all a walk in such splendid weather will do everyone good, you too. But from the political point of view the proposal of a boycott of the means of transport may, however, serve only those who are interested in having Poland written about all over the world, that it is still a country of unrest, for I am sure that this helps the prestige of Poland abroad.

But there is also another proposal as well, the so-called snail's-pace work, and this is already something quite different from a walk around town.

In his statement distributed around the shipyard here Mr Lech Walesa says that the idea of snail's-pace work did not come from his mouth. In an interview for AFP he said: This was not my initiative, but I conform to these decisions. I have only supported them. So, as a result we already have one snail in the hall. [laughter followed by applause]

What does adopting a snail's-pace work rate mean in practice? What does the call for snail's-pace work mean? Well, it definitely means punishing somebody. But who? The government? Certainly, yes; but only when we recognize that the government is the same kind of part of the Polish nation as those who are sitting in this hall. [unintelligible shouts from the hall] The proposal of a slowdown is nothing more than a desire to punish all Poles; perhaps for not wanting to go to the barricades. Perhaps for wanting so badly for Poland to get out the crisis as quickly as possible. That appeal is a pitiful move. To call for a slowdown in such a profound crisis results from a sense of having lost, of having been defeated. It is not only a moral defeat but an actual defeat, because since yesterday the bourgeois press has been snivelling and wailing that nothing has come of that appeal [sound of protest from the hall]. Of the 40 workers questioned not by our journalists but by Western journalists [shouts from the hall] -- you can listen to it, (?if) Radio Free Europe says it -- it said that they were indeed working more slowly, but maybe they work slower by nature. There are still a great many like that in Poland.

For the stance expressed by millions of working Poles, who do not intend to go at a snail's pace toward increasing Poland's standing in the world toward material improvement, I thank them all warmly, not only on behalf of the government but on behalf of the millions of my fellow countrymen throughout Poland; on behalf of millions of citizens toiling, busy and often painfully feeling the effects of the crisis.

I have presented you not only my own point of view today, but that of the government of which I am a member. I can assume [shouts from the hall] and I have assumed that what I have said is not to everybody's taste, but I think that the times are not such that one has to beat about the bush about what is close to my heart and to my comrades' hearts: to my comrades, to me, and to millions of Poles. There was a good deal of history in what I said. Why? Well, because in order to understand today's problems, one has to recall the (future) [as heard], because there are many attached to it, but at the same time, the human memory is fallible, it forgets quickly and particularly, it blots out what was not right, not good, not favorable; well, with this remark I will end. [applause] [end recording]

Walesa Statement 'Fairly Long'

LD252316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2120 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Lech Walesa was also present in the hall during Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski's meeting with employees of the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, together with a small group of his staunch supporters, who unfortunately did not always act as is fitting in a conversation between two Poles during the meeting. Deputy Premier Rakowski opened a discussion and a questions period, but contrary to expectations, there were not too many questions.

However, Lech Walesa delivered a fairly long statement. In his own way -- as he himself admitted -- he tried to find excuses for (?mistakes of) the past 2 years of Solidarity's activity. Unfortunately, he said nothing about his slogan, which was widely disseminated in the Western mass media, calling for snail's-pace work, which would be lethal for our economy, and other forms of boycotting the (?activities) of the government and the decisive majority of society, which are aimed at getting the country out of its economic impasse.

In the final part of the meeting at the shipyard Mieczyslaw Rakowski broadly and exhaustively answered the questions that were asked and took a clear, precise, and firm stand as regards the statement by Lech Walesa.

'Nonparty' Members at Meeting

LD252130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] A meeting has taken place at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk between Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and a group of several hundred employees representing all professional groups in the enterprise. Most of the participants in the meeting were nonparty people. Many young employees were there. Lech Walesa was among the participants in the meeting, with a group of his noisy supporters. This was one of many meetings between government representatives and work forces held systematically throughout the country.

MINISTER PRAISES WORK OF POWER INDUSTRY

LD232048 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Good evening. The fact that the economy has now had some life breathed into it is a result of, among other things, the growing statistics for electricity generation. A tangible improvement in the country's power situation in a mere 18-month period is, to a large extent, the achievement of power industry workers themselves. This was said today at a press conference at the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry. At the start of the conference Lieutenant General Czeslaw Piotrowski, Minister of Mining and Power Industry, asked to have his appreciation conveyed to some 120,000 people employed in the power industry. Traditionally, they mark their day at the start of September.

The fuel situation has (?improved somewhat). Over the past fall-winter season some 5.5 million tons of coal were stockpiled; this year we shall have approximately 7 million tons of coal. Over the 7 months, the generation of electricity increased by 6 percent compared with the same period last year. This means that industry has now clearly picked up momentum, since the power industry happens to be the most sensitive barometer of the state of affairs. The stockpiles of lignite ready to be used at power stations are greater than last year by 50 percent.

Thanks to the good work of those employed in the industry and teams that are entrusted with overhaul tasks, losses caused by breakdowns have been cut in half. This is the result of properly carried out overhaul operations, jointly undertaken with enterprises from the Elektrobudowa Association.

Installations with a capacity amounting to 22,000 megawatts -- 95 percent of all installations -- will be overhauled this year.

SIGNIFICANCE OF WRITERS DECLARATION SEEN

AU251137 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Aug 83 p 2

[Commentary signed "[M.M]": "With Thoughts for the Future"]

[Text] The declaration carried yesterday by the TRYBUNA LUDU and many other papers and broadcast on radio and TV that was made by a group of writers on 20 August at the Literary Club in Warsaw, and that stated the need to reestablish a creative professional organization of writers, is very significant and important for at least two reasons:

First -- the authors of the unanimously adopted declaration avoid making any assessments, settling scores, and polemicizing. They state quite simply that the situation which has emerged since the dissolution of the Polish Writers' Union [ZLP] is unfavorable for literary life and for the writers' community, and that this situation must be changed. The sooner this is done, the better. So the authors, among whom no shortage of eminent, authoritative writers exists, are looking toward the future. Their initiative is positive.

Second -- the declaration is of an open nature. It outlines the shape of a future writers' organization as a forum connected with people's outlook on life and one which gathers people of various artistic and political orientations whose aim should be to show concern for the freedom to create, for the development of literary life, and for improving the conditions behind performing the job of writer, while at the same time abiding to the socialist system of culture and recognizing the constitutional principles of the PPR.

For no doors have been closed. Whatever the aspiring members of the new writers' organization desire to achieve for Polish literature, culture, and literary life today, tomorrow, and in the future will be what counts. The leadership of the former ZLP had a tendency to implement its goal in ways which were beyond, or rather above, the constitutional order of the PPR. The authors of the 20 August declaration do not go into these matters, since they are interested in the future and want to work for the future. But this does not release our newspaper from the duty to recall the fact that a writer, as a citizen of the state, is a political person, and has no other rights than those possessed by the ordinary citizens of this state. However, as a member of a writers' organization he is obliged to see to it that his union's statutory goals are implemented. For the 32 months that have passed since the 21st Union Congress have shown what can happen to such a union when it is transformed into an arena of unbridled political contest: affairs concerning literature, literary life, and the performance of the job of writer practically ceased to be of importance. There is probably no need to explain what this meant in the face of the current difficulties.

There is a third reason why the 20 August writers' declaration should be greeted with hope. For there are many matters to settle, many arrears to make good, and many decisions waiting to be made through partnerlike cooperation between the union and its state and social patron. The new association will certainly tackle these responsibilities, only let it emerge as quickly as possible. If the association does emerge and tackle these responsibilities, it will continue the best traditions of the ZLP. These traditions after all, must not be obliterated.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON NEED TO TRAIN MANAGERS

AU241508 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 22 Aug 83 p 5

[Interview given by Adam Jaroszynski, deputy director of the Institute for Organizing Management and Improving Cadres to Marek Matusiak: "Why Don't We Like the Administration?" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Matusiak] It seems to me that one of the fundamental sources of the socioeconomic crisis which we are now finding it difficult to overcome are shortcomings in the management field. Would you agree with this thesis?

[Jaroszynski] Certainly, but only partly.

[Matusiak] I thank you for that, because it allows me to continue my train of thought. It seems to me that the widely-conceived management cadre should be held directly responsible for this state of affairs.

[Jaroszynski] I must agree with this statement to a fairly great degree, although of course with several reservations, because despite everything, it is still too big a generalization.

[Matusiak] One could, therefore, say that we have agreed on our positions. However, going back with the gravity this subject deserves, why in your opinion is our management cadre so poor?

[Jaroszynski] Simply because in Poland we have not worked out and do not have a functioning system for training management cadres, although this is neither a simple nor a straightforward matter. Cadres for the economy are trained to a slightly better extent, while in the meantime, this is in actual fact hardly ever done for the administration.

[Matusiak] But there is your institute.

[Jaroszynski] Agreed, but please note that it is an institute for improving cadres and not for training them, something which we must to some extent put into practice.

[Matusiak] I promise that we will return to the institute's tasks and work. However, before that, I would like you to make a more extensive appraisal of the current management cadre.

[Jaroszynski] A great number of specialists work for the state administration, from veterinarian to art historians. Their professional qualifications can even be and usually are very high. But special training is essential to this sort of work, and this is something let us say this once again, which people are usually deprived of. They lack, above all, the necessary citizen-like qualifications which to some degree is, after all, the malady that is afflicting the whole of society.

And, of course, the lack of this additional training has a negative influence on the way in which they work. To tell the truth, they can't quite manage on their own when they have to deal with a citizen or the community of a given region.

This is precisely the result of getting people accustomed to the job instead of training the cadres. Everyone remembers that last year the Sejm passed a so-called ethics code for office workers, which is why society in general is hoping that this code will bring definite results, that is, an improvement in the functioning of the administration.

And this will not be possible, because we need years and not months in order to make noticeable changes.

[Matusiak] Why?

[Jaroszynski] The quality of work depends, above all, on the selection system, then on the system of improving job proficiency, and then the system of on the job assessment. The first system mentioned still does not exist, the second must be considerably improved, and only the third is relatively easy to implement, besides which, at the moment cadres' qualifications are being assessed. All in all, however, we are still just beginning. We are now about to commence a training program in connection with the law on national councils.

[Matusiak] If the training program is going so well and yet the later results of the work done by the management cadres are so poor, then I can draw only one conclusion...

[Jaroszynski] ... I think I know what you are trying to say. Indeed, if there are over 40,000 directors on various levels in enterprises and there are well over 100,000 office workers, everyone of whom should be put in a training course every 3 years, then our institute is only equipped to train about...1,000 directors and 2,000 managers. This is simply a drop in the bucket compared to our needs.

[Matusiak] And so?

[Jaroszynski] As I have been trying to explain, the most important thing is probably to reconstruct the bureaucratic profession. There is, therefore, an existing need to set up a college of higher education which would train the managing cadres for the administration. This is not just a plan, because we are actually preparing ideas for such a college.

It would be a college of higher education which organizes intramural, extramural, and postgraduate studies, as well as at the same time, professional training, while the third part of this college's activities would be organized by our institute.

However, this will depend on the future.

[Matusiak] How far in the future?

[Jaroszynski] Not counting the preparatory stage, we need funds, and unfortunately, it takes quite some time to get them.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Tours Television Factory

LD251532 Warsaw PAP in English 1434 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 25 Aug -- Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, now on an official visit to Poland, visited today the factory of colour kinescopes "Unitra-Polkolor" in Piaseczno, near Warsaw.

The Cuban guest was interested in the work and social conditions of some 3,000 workers employed there and in production matters, in connection with the planned construction of a factory of colour television sets in Cuba in cooperation with Poland. Managing director of the "Unitra-Polkolor" Jerzy Bilip told the guests that this year's production output will amount to some 300,000 kinescopes, 62 per cent of the production is earmarked for export to such countries as Hungary, Yugoslavia, the GDR, Bulgaria, Turkey and Greece.

Received by Jaruzelski

LD251830 Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 25 Aug -- PUWP CC First Secretary, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski today received member of the Communist Party of Cuba CC, Minister of Foreign Affairs Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, now on an official visit in Poland.

During cordial and friendly talks, the two sides discussed the two countries' situation and stressed favourable development of Polish-Cuban relations and fresh initiatives aimed at further tightening of cooperation in political, economic and social spheres. In the face of world peace being threatened by imperialist forces, a necessity was stressed to consistently continue all efforts by the socialist countries to avert the threat of war and improve the international situation.

Isidoro Malmierca Peoli conveyed to General Wojciech Jaruzelski cordial and warm wishes from Cuba's leader, Fidel Castro Ruz.

The meeting was attended by Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski.

Present were also the ambassadors of both countries.

AGRICULTURAL ATTACHE SEEKS ASYLUM IN DENMARK

AU261346 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1305 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Copenhagen -- Zygmunt Idczakowski, secretary and agricultural attache at the Polish Embassy, has applied for political asylum in Denmark. His wife, daughter and son-in-law had applied for asylum earlier. The diplomat has been in a psychiatric clinic in the Danish capital since suffering a nervous breakdown in July.

In the meantime the Polish Embassy has protested against the fact that it was not possible to visit Idczakowski.

GOVERNMENT VIEWS GDR VISIT, TRADE, CEMA

AU251056 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Aug 83 pp 1,2

[Capitalized passages in boldface]

[Excerpt] PAP -- THE GOVERNMENT PRESS BUREAU REPORTS: AT ITS 22 AUGUST SESSION THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM STUDIED THE INFORMATION ON THE COURSE AND RESULTS OF THE VISIT OF FRIENDSHIP PAID ON 16/18 AUGUST BY THE GDR PARTY-STATE DELEGATION UNDER ERICH HONECKER, SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE COUNCIL.

The session stressed that the visit had fulfilled an important function and had helped strengthen fraternal friendship and trigger new stimuli for Polish-GDR comprehensive and mutually advantageous cooperation. THE VISIT ALSO MADE IT POSSIBLE TO EXCHANGE VIEWS ON CRUCIAL INTERNATIONAL ISSUES, INCLUDING ESPECIALLY THE ISSUE OF ENSURING PEACE AND SECURITY AND OF COUNTERING -- IN ALLIANCE WITH THE USSR AND OTHER WARSAW PACT STATE -- THE ATTEMPTS TO DESTABILIZE THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

The issue of economic cooperation occupied an important place in Polish-GDR talks. The Government Presidium approved the mutually agreed decisions on coordinating the socio-economic plans for 1984-85 and 1986-90 and the joint decisions aimed at more effectively exploiting the existing possibilities for scientific-technical cooperation, production specialization, coproduction, increased technological progress, and increased socialist economic integration in the leading fields of science, technology, and food industry and economy.

THE ISSUE OF LONG-TERM MUTUAL DELIVERIES, INCLUDING IMPORTS OF CONSUMER GOODS FOR THE POPULATION, BASED ON STABLE FOUNDATIONS WAS OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE IN THE POLISH-GDR TALKS, which reaffirmed that it is possible to increase mutually advantageous economic cooperation and trade, especially in the field in which the Polish and GDR economies supplement each other. Exploiting these possibilities will help counter some NATO countries' attempts to use economic blackmail.

The Government Presidium expressed its contentment with the stimulation of cooperation between Polish and GDR government institutions and economic units.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM POSITIVELY APPRAISED THE ACTIVITY OF THE INSTITUTIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTING MUTUAL EXCHANGES OF CHILDREN AND YOUNGSTERS WHO SPEND VACATIONS IN THE PPR AND THE GDR. IT GAVE INSTRUCTIONS TO DRAW UP THE NECESSARY PROPOSALS FOR SUCH EXCHANGES IN 1984.

The Government Presidium stressed the significance of vacation exchanges for the mutual acquaintance and rapprochement of the Polish and GDR peoples.

The Government Presidium instructed the appropriate state bodies and institutions to draw up a timetable for implementing the bilateral decisions made during the visit of the GDR party-state delegation to Poland.

NEXT THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM EXAMINED THE ISSUES OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

It agreed that trade with the socialist countries is developing satisfactorily.

There are difficulties in the trade with the capitalist countries. The Government Presidium confirmed the position stated by the premier and other representaties of the government during a recent meeting with a group of U.S. Congressmen. THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM WAS ESPECIALLY CRITICAL OF THE POLICY OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS APPLIED BY THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION AGAINST POLAND. THIS POLICY IS IN GLARING CONFLICT WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND STRIKES AT THE INTERESTS OF THE POLISH ECONOMY AND PEOPLE. It stressed most strongly the weight and importance of cooperation with the socialist countries for Poland and recognized that it is necessary to further extend economic reorientation toward the socialist countries.

The positive foreign trade balance amounted to 54 billion zlotys in the first half of 1983, which is important proof that we are overcoming our economic crisis and that it is possible to solve our indebtedness in the long run. The size of our exports to the capitalist countries is determined by the imports from these countries.

The Government Presidium instructed the minister of foreign trade and other ministers concerned to increase exports.

At the same time, the Government Presidium drew attention to the fact that the danger of the technological gap increasing is threatening the development of exports. Instruction was given that the modifications of economic mechanisms that are being prepared for 1984 should include incentives for enterprises to modernize their products and production technologies.

The Government Presidium considered and approved draft systems-type solutions that help stimulate the development of export to developing countries.

COOPERATION WITH THE CEMA COUNTRIES, PARTICULARLY THE USSR, IS OF KEY IMPORTANCE FOR THE POLISH ECONOMY. It ensures for us the flow of the most important raw and other materials, investment goods, and consumer goods and, at the same time, makes it possible to promote specialization, increase production, and secure markets for our goods. The most crucial thing is that our cooperation with the CEMA countries can be relied on and is not subject to ups and downs.

CEMA IS CONSISTENTLY SEEKING TO ACHIEVE SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN MATERIAL PRODUCTION. IN PARTICULAR, IT ATTACHES GREAT IMPORTANCE TO DEVISING MODERN TECHNOLOGIES FOR VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM ADOPTED "THE BASIC LINES FOR DEVELOPING COOPERATION WITH CEMA COUNTRIES IN 1983-1990." This program provides for the development of bilateral and multilateral links with CEMA.

Special attention will be paid to an effective coordination of investment programs, which will make it possible to meet the needs of the key branches of production in machines, installations, and cooperative sets and elements of the highest technological and qualitative standards. A standardized base of materials and subassemblies for electronics and microelectronics will be created. Problems of raw materials, fuels, and energy will be solved jointly.

As for the metallurgical industry, efforts will be focused on improving the structure of production and quality, on expanding the variety of metallurgical products, and on making production less material-intensive.

Intensification of specialization and coproduction helps increase production and, consequently, expand the barter of products. THIS SHOULD HELP TO MEET THE NEEDS OF PARTNERS IN PRODUCER AND CONSUMER GOODS WITH INCREASING EFFECTIVENESS. TIGHTER COOPERATION SHOULD ALSO HELP TO CUT THE TIME WITHIN WHICH THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY ACHIEVES SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN THE PRODUCTION OF GRAINS, FODDER, AND ANIMAL PRODUCTION. POLAND IS INTERESTED IN CEMA'S PARTICIPATION IN MODERNIZING TRANSPORTATION ROUTES AND PORTS.

Cooperation within CEMA will cover the coordination of economic policies, including import, customs, credit, transportation, and license policies.

The Government Presidium accepted the submitted lines of policy as directives for work on coordinating the plans for cooperation with CEMA countries. The Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers will deal with all the aspects of the work connected with coordinating the long-term plans for socioeconomic development in 1983-1990 with CEMA countries.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM DECLARED ITSELF FOR THE PROMOTION OF DIRECT COOPERATION BETWEEN POLISH ENTERPRISES AND PLANTS AND THOSE OF THE FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. The talks between the Polish-GDR party-state delegations also stressed such possibilities. Direct cooperation among enterprises and plants may encourage improving production technologies, intensifying cooperation, and exchanging experience in the field of work organization, conservation of raw and other materials, and improving the conditions of workers.

POLISH TRADE MINISTER ON U.S. SANCTIONS, CEMA

For a Moscow TRUD interview with Tadeusz Nestorowica, Polish minister of foreign trade, with correspondent Yu. Vasilkov, see the Eastern Europe section of the 26 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

JARUZELSKI, OTHERS MEET KOREAN PARTY OFFICIAL

LD221804 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, in the presence of Jozef Czyrek, has received Kim Yong-nam, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party [KWP], who is current in Poland. Kim talked about the implementation of the tasks in the construction of socialism facing the Korean Party and nation in the light of resolutions of the 6th KWP Congress. During his stay in Poland the Korean guest has met Jozef Czyrek and Stefan Olszowski. The status and prospects of contacts between the two parties were discussed and views on certain international issues were exchanged. Economic cooperation between the two countries was the subject of the talk held with Zbigniew Madej.

SCINTEIA ON CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO ANDROPOV, REAGAN

AU261215 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1131 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/08/1983 -- In an extensive commentary on the messages addressed by Romania's president to the USSR and USA leaders for the cessation of the emplacement of new medium-range missiles in Europe and the destruction of those in place, "SCINTEIA" of August 26 says that these appeals are "a telling expression of the high responsibility for the destinies of peace, a new and eloquent initiative of Socialist Romania's president in consensus with the interests and aspirations of the peoples of the world". The commentary shows: Expressing the deep worry of the Romanian people about the projects of emplacing new medium-range missiles in Europe, the RCP general secretary advanced, in the messages addressed to the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, to Yuriy Andropov and to the U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, a package of proposals of utmost importance, conducive to the halting of the escalation of nuclear armings on the European Continent, to a passage to nuclear disarmament measures, meant to contribute to the building of confidence and security in our geographical area and throughout the world, to the ensurance of peace on the whole planet.

This new and highly important demarche, these new proposals of Socialist Romania are an outcome of the entire principled and consistent foreign policy promoted by Nicolae Ceausescu. Time and again, Socialist Romania's leader showed that under the current international circumstances, the cardinal issue, the most urgent imperative for all states and peoples is the cessation of the frantic arms race, a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, the defence of the peace of the whole world. The need for action to be taken now, when it is still possible, when it is not too late, is all the more ardent as, by the end of the year, new nuclear missiles are to be sited in Europe, which would create a particularly dangerous situation in the continent and all over the world, would heighten the danger of an atomic war, seriously threatening the very existence of all peoples.

Fitting in a series of uninterrupted actions of broad international echo, the new initiative of Romania's president, firm campaigner for the defence of people's supreme right to life, to existence, stresses again the Romanian people's will of peace. Recalling the great peace demonstrations and marches held in Romania, the numerous international demarches made by President Ceausescu, including the messages sent in the winter of 1981 to the USSR and U.S. leaders, the 18 million signatures on the appeal addressed to the UN special session, "SCINTEIA" shows: The Romanian nation, like all the nations of the world, expects states and governments, politicians, and first of all the leaders of the nuclear powers, to make everything possible to halt the emplacement of new missiles and to pass to the withdrawal and the destruction of those in place. Never have the politicians, the heads of state and governments, nations themselves faced so directly and clearly such a historic responsibility, namely to avert the path towards a devastating nuclear war.

The recent messages sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu, the paper stresses, are another proof of the unity of word and fact, as one of the basic features of the entire prodigious activity carried on by the Romanian president at home and in the international life. Through this new demarche, Socialist Romania asserts herself, once again, as a dynamic and prestigious factor of the forces of peace and progress which act today in the international life.

The new peace action of Socialist Romania's president starts from the promise that, although the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva have not made progress, there is still enough time for these negotiations to end successfully until the end of the year, and no effort should be spared to reach and agreement on the non-emplacement of further missiles, the withdrawal and destruction of those in place, which would naturally meet the interests and aspirations of all peoples, the Soviet and American peoples included, the general interests of peace and security, bearing positively on the world political climate as a whole.

As long as negotiations are conducted and understanding still stands a chance, everything possible ought to be done to obtain positive results, to ensure the success of negotiations.

However, if by the end of this year, an agreement is not reached within the Geneva negotiations, Romania considers that everything possible should be done for the NATO resolution on the emplacement of the cruise missiles and "Pershing-2" missiles to be postponed at least another year, this is until the end of 1984 and the beginning of 1985, and meanwhile negotiations should be continued to reach a proper agreement. This is a realistic and rational proposal whose translations into life would demonstrate, on the one hand, both sides' wish to reach an agreement, and on the other hand - and in particular - would meet great expectations and would be hailed with satisfaction by the peoples of the continent, by all the nations of the world, as another frantic escalation of the arms race would be avoided, as well as the mounting of tension, which has already reached an unprecendented level in the postwar period and the increase of the danger of war would be avoided too.

Certainly, with a view to reaching an understanding according to Romania's proposal, it would be of great importance if the USSR would give guarantees, in keeping with the Soviet state's previous statements, that in the supplementary period of continuation of negotiations, it will stop the deployment of other medium-range missiles and their modernization and will reduce, unilaterally, part of the missiles sited in the European zone of the Soviet Union.

Romania suggests that, in case that an understanding on this question is not possible, then, at least, the nonemplacement of medium-range missiles in the territories of West Germany, of GDR, of Czechoslovakia and other states should be taken into consideration, as an intermediary measure until a final agreement is reached within the Soviet-American negotiations.

Romania's proposal mirror the will to envisage each and every possibility of continuation of the dialogue which would free Europe of the nuclear threat, the will not to ignore any way of preventing a catastrophe.

The same humanitarian reasons, the same concern for the fate of peace are at the basis of the reiteration, in the messages by Romania's president, of the significance of setting nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, in the north of Europe and in other parts of the European Continent, until it becomes completely nuclear-free.

Romania's proposal that the USSR and the USA, that spend most for military purposes, should adopt, each, the unilateral decision to freeze their military expenditure in the next two years at the level of this year and to initiate, in this period, negotiations conducive to the cutting down of their volume, would be of great political significance and, without endangering the security of any of them, would contribute to the enhancement of international confidence and security.

DOBRIN, OTHERS MEET MOROCCAN LABOR MINISTER

AU251837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/8/1983 -- The delegation of the National Democratic Party of Morocco, led by the secretary-general of the party, Mohamed Arsalane el Jadidi, minister of labour and vocational training of Morocco, now on a visit to Romania, had talks on August 25 at the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] with Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman, and others members of the National Council. Information was exchanged on the occasion of the current activity and concerns of the SDUF and of the National Democratic Party of Morocco. The wish was also expressed to develop the relations between the SDUF and the National Democratic Party of Morocco, to expand and deepen the relations between the two countries and peoples.

The same day, Maxim Berghianu, Romanian minister of labour, met with Mohamed Arsalane el Jadidi, with whom he discussed aspects of the bilateral relations between the two countries.

The delegation had an interview with Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, when aspects were examined of the cooperation between Romania and Morocco, just as international issues of reciprocal interest.

OFFICIALS MEET GABONESE, LEBANESE DELEGATIONS

AU251931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/8/83 -- On August 25, Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met with Leon Augue, member of the Political Bureau, permanent delegate of the secretary-general of the Parti Democratique Gabonais, now on a visit to Romania.

The interview occasioned and exchange of messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu and President Omar Bongo and Josephine Bongo. The joint wish of the two parties was expressed during the talks to further develop the Romanian-Gabonese cooperation on multiple planes, in the spirit of the documents and understandings covenanted in Bucharest and Libreville between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Omar Bongo, for the benefit of the two peoples, of peace understanding and international collaboration.

The same day, Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met with the delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Lebanon, led by Radi Farhat, assistant secretary-general of the party, now visiting Romania.

Information was exchanged on the occasion on the current activity and concerns of the Romanian Communist party and the Arab Socialist Ba'th party of Lebanon, and the two sides' wish was expressed to further develop and deepen the fine relations between them in the interest of the two parties and peoples, of the cause of peace, national security and independence, social progress, international cooperation and collaboration. Aspects were also approached of the international situation, especially those related to the Middle East situation. The interview proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON BLOCK VISIT TO MOSCOW, TALKS

AU251830 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Agriculture John Block arrived in Moscow yesterday. This is the first visit of a U.S. cabinet member to the USSR for 3 and 1/2 years. As is well known, the visit was preceded by a Soviet-American agreement concluded in Vienna on the sale of U.S. grain to the USSR over the next 5 years. The agreement envisages the delivery of 9 million tons of U.S. grain per year. Next to the Soviet-American agreement on the final document of the Madrid CSCE meeting, this is the most important agreement reached between the two superpowers.

The situation in Afghanistan and Poland caused the Reagan administration to hesitate for a long time to sign an agreement with the Soviet Union on the sale of grain, but at the beginning of this year it lifted the embargo which former U.S. President Jimmy Carter had introduced. The talks in Vienna were held behind closed doors, but did not last long. The United States insisted on and succeeded in achieving a long-term agreement on precisely defined annual deliveries which constitute nearly twice the amounts the United States delivered to the USSR before the Vienna agreement.

U.S. farmers have never agreed with restricting the sale of surplus grain, and the Reagan administration was practically forced to give in because it did not want to risk anything. It is counting on farmers' votes in the presidential elections next year.

The agreement on the sale of grain between the Soviet Union and the United States is not only of economic significance but also of political importance. It is true that this is not publicly stated either in Moscow or Washington because relations between the two superpowers are currently not even close to a point where one could definitely speak about new agreements. However, the conviction continues to prevail in the world that, for instance, an agreement on Euromissiles and on reducing strategic nuclear weapons is possible. Both superpowers are allegedly preparing new proposals for the next, and very likely the last, round of the Geneva talks this year. American's European allies are pressuring the Reagan administration to give in, and they very frequently appeal to Moscow to go a step further as well.

However, there is more said and written about a possible meeting between Reagan and Andropov than there are chances for the leaders of the two superpowers to meet. It is not even known which of the two superpowers has the greater interest in a Reagan-Andropov meeting. Sometimes it appears that the two superpowers do not know themselves what would be better.

However, no matter how tense the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States may be, it is quite obvious that both superpowers take great care to keep their mutual disagreements and open conflict under control. After all it has long been known that the door to contacts between Moscow and Washington has never been completely closed, not even when the entire world thinks that the relations between the two superpowers are on the brink of an abyss.

For the moment it is uncertain whether John Block arrived in Moscow only to sign an agreement on grain or whether talks will perhaps also be held on some other topics. It would only be natural not to reduce a visit of a prominent member of Reagan's government simply to the signing of an agreement on the sale of U.S. grain to the Soviet Union, although this too is an integral part of the Reagan's administration's Soviet policy. The two superpowers have used less important visits to hold political talks, and it is precisely for this reason that it would be only natural to assume that the visit of John Block to Moscow could be used as an opportunity for talks on other problems as well.

NATIONAL BANK OFFICIAL ON DEBT REPAYMENT

AU251428 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Aug 83 p 1

[Summary] "Yugoslavia has been paying interest on all loans regularly. Besides, all delays in repaying the principal which by 17 January this year were established as undisputed have been repaid, thanks to the overall efforts of Yugoslav banks." In the period between the beginning of this year and 22 August, our country has paid about $1.9 billion in interest, the part of the principal which is not to be refinanced, and other forms of debts.

Miodrag Veljkovic, vice governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, in an interview given to TANJUG editor Milos Petkovic, said that the financial circles have been very intensively engaged during the last month in implementing the Law on Convertible Currency Payments, which came into force on 5 July 1983. The law is being implemented without obstacles and all problems have been solved. This includes the provision on funds for repaying the obligations of the Privredna Banka of Zagreb -- including debts due at the end of this month which totaled $198.2 million -- and ensuring $29 million for the United Investment Bank of Titograd, as well as repaying minor debts of a few other banks.

Another problem with the Privredna Banka of Zagreb pertains to its dinar liquidity shortage -- about 20 billion dinars were needed to buy the foreign exchange sum from other banks. Whatever the reason for the liquidity shortage, the Croatian associated labor will have to find a way to help the bank.

SERBIAN LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD251905 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 Aug (TANJUG) -- The economic situation in Serbia in the first 7 months of this year is characterized by very unfavorable trends. Industrial production is below last year's level, despite a slight growth in June and July. The planned volume of exports has not been realized. Productivity is declining and problems of external and internal liquidity are becoming increasingly prominent. In addition to this, inflation is growing, posing a serious threat to the living standard of working people and citizens. This was emphasized at today's session of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, which discussed in detail the problems of current economic trends in the republic.

Agriculture, which is one of the rare bright spots, is easing the economic misfortunes facing us with exceptionally high yields of many crops. However, as it was pointed out in the opening address delivered by Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the Serbian Assembly Executive Council, and several times in the discussion, irresponsible behavior in this area can reduce the results and contribution of this branch of the economy to the overall efforts toward stabilization.

It was expected that 746,000 tons of wheat would be purchased, but in fact in some regions, whether because of an irresponsible attitude toward this task or because of the drought, the plans have not even been half fulfilled. A similar attitude toward the tasks of stabilization is also encountered in work collectives.

This kind of behavior is not permissible, it was stated during the discussion. Since the policy of the long-term economic stabilization program cannot tolerate delay in changing course, we must ensure that we have the most responsible people in all vital areas in the economic and sociopolitical communities.

It was generally agreed that the need for a different kind of attitude and work was taken seriously in the collectives. There are, however, still cases where we behave toward the overall social efforts as though they had nothing to do with us. A large number of organizations of associated labor waits to be told what has to be done in order to stabilize the general situation, said Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly.

Although there are objective circumstances which have got the Serbian economy into this kind of situation (the fall in production occurred as a result of the reduced imports of reproduction material) a certain "contribution" to all this has been made by measures taken without first considering the possible consequences. These are -- in the view of Presidium at today's session -- the decision to unfreeze prices and the announcement of new measures regarding taxation policies, which are creating confusion. Hasty measures, in the opinion of Slobodan Milosevic, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, should not go hand in hand with the policy of long-term stabilization.

There are many contradictions in our economic situation to which we should give serious thought. How are we to explain the fact that certain branches of the economy, such as the timber, food and non-metal industries, which are not dependent on imports at all, are registering a drop in production, asked Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. How can there be a fall in production in the food industry when all crops are good in agriculture? According to Dragoslav Markovic, this indicates that there are deeper roots to the disorders which extend to the organizations of associated labor themselves.

CROATIA PLANT FAILURE TO BRING 800 DISMISSALS

AU251354 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Aug p 3

[Z. Tarle report]

[Summary] "Obrovac, August -- The public knows almost all the facts connected with the fate of one of the largest investment failures in our country, the Alumina Factory in Obrovac, which was built without proper economic foundations. Production at the plant has been stopped for 2 years now. Heaps of rusty iron, a nice administrative building and several Mercedes cars in front of it, and almost 800 workers: this is all that can be seen in the field above Obrovac at this time." The workers will be dismissed as of 1 October. For 2 years, the associated labor of Croatia has been repaying the debts of the plant and providing funds for "personal incomes of the employed, who do not come to work at all except reporting formally from time to time." The fate of these workers has been discussed by the Croatian Assembly, the trade unions, and the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia. The Croatian Assmebly set the deadline of 1 October this year, and unless a radical change is made, some 800 workers will be jobless on that day.

To provide some money for the repayment of the accumulated debt, which exceeds 10 billion new dinars, the plant was to be auctioned off, but the auction did not succeed, the plant and its debts were written off, and the ownership of the plant passed to the Obrovac Commune. It is still believed in Obrovac that the plant may operate successfully if an additional sum exceeding 2 billion new dinars is invested, and it is said that this would be cheaper than constructing new plants to provide jobs for the workers. "Experts, however, hold the opposite opinion." At the Boris Kidric aluminum plant of Sibenik it is said that the Obrovac plant is useless and that "it is a matter of either ignorance or illusions of Obrovac Commune officials." No new plants to substitute for the alumina plant, according to the program, have even started to be constructed.

"It is not quite clear why the Obrovac officials do not face reality, which no longer can tolerate losses, and why they have not yet started at least, if nothing else, to draft the substitution programs on the basis of the Assembly and Central Committee conclusions. As it is, all this reeks of pressure." The alumina plant workers recently held a meeting, "which journalists could not attend," and they unanimously resolved that they would not accept the dismissals on 1 October. They "want a minimum social security to be guaranteed to them until the substitution projects are constructed." They thus rejected the conclusions of the Associated Labor Chamber of the Croatian Assembly, but -- "and this is absured" -- they expressly supported the conclusions of the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia which are exactly the same as the assembly conclusions. The Croatian Assembly will again discuss Obrovac in the fall. Those who do not accept the dismissals have made no proposals yet as to how a solution may be found.

BORBA HOLDS ROUNDTABLE ON KOSOVO SITUATION

LD252129 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1409 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Pristina, 25 Aug (TANJUG) -- In the less than 2 years since the adoption of the LCY Central Committee Political platform on Kosovo, the Kosovo LC and all progressive forces in this province have achieved important results in stabilizing the political and security situation, which was disturbed by hostile demonstrations in the spring of 1981. The results of this struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism have confirmed the ideopolitical correctness of the stances and tasks set out in the platform. This is one of the assessments made by Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo LC, in his introductory remarks during today's roundtable organized by BORBA in Pristina on the theme "the implementation of tasks emanating from the LCY Central Committee political platform on LCY action in the development of the socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity, and fellowship in Kosovo."

The most topical political, economic and other questions of the working people and citizens of Kosovo were also dealt with by Ilija Djukic, president of the Kosovo Assembly; Imer Pulja, president of the Kosovo Executive Council; Ismail Mikulovci, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo SAWP; Bedjet Zeciri, president of the Presidium of the Kosovo Trade Union Council; Azem Azemi, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; Azem Vlasi and Sveta Dolasevic, members of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo LC; and other sociopolitical workers of the province. During the conversation with BORBA journalists, which lasted several hours, the participants emphasized that the Kosovo LC and subjective forces are not, and cannot be, satisfied with the results that have been achieved so far in implementing the political platform, because the results that are desired in many important fields listed by the platform and the Kosovo LC program have not materialized.

The participants in today's roundtable answered questions from BORBA journalists on the increasingly better political and overall situation in the province, the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, the measures to create the possibilities for those who so desire to return, the necessary faster development of this most undeveloped province in the country, the work of the state organs, and many open questions.

The conversation will be published by BORBA shortly.

BRIEFS

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRICE INCREASES -- Prices in Bosnia-Hercegovina have seriously affected the standard of living. At present in that republic as many as 109 products are waiting to have their prices corrected. For nine of them, an increase even up to as much as 60 percent is demanded. It has virtually become a rule to conceal idleness and bad business activity by raising the price of the product. As TANJUG reports, even the republican trade unions have been giving their consent to some price increases, as for instance, for bread, the price of which in Bosnia-Hercegovina went up by as much as 42.8 percent. Statistics show that the cost of food had gone up by over 43 percent in the first 6 months. [Text] [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 18 Aug 83 LD]

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CROATIA -- At the beginning of the summer, Croatia had over 100,000 unemployed. Eighty percent of them are under 30, and half of them are women. Many of them have not completed secondary, and some of them not even primary education. Hence, one of the main activities of the self-managing groups concerned with employment naturally involves cooperation with work organizations, in order to train these people for productive work. [Excerpt] [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 18 Aug 83 LD]

INDUSTRIAL FIGURES -- Industrial production has fallen again. After increasing in June by 4 percent, it fell in July, according to the Federal Statistics Institute, by 1.6 percent compared with the same month last year. Thus, total production for the 7 months of this year was 0.1 percent below that of the same period last year. [Text] [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 22 Aug 83 LD]